Cet. 24th, 1-61.

ALEXANDIAN OLDHAM, DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce. WALKER MEARES,

RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toflet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the took of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, W HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming- having such property to dispose of will find it to their adton, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN, MONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the U public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,-he is prepared to put

May 20-37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE, (ARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

up Stills at the shortest notice

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

on to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P., [SEAL.] E. B. OWEN, J. P.,

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD. TABLE ABOVE REWARD will be given for said regroes. SOL, and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them, dead or alive, or for their confinement in any jail in the

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PURE WHITE LEAD; Snow White Zinc " White Gloss Zinc;

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and rotail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

General Notices.

FS PLEASED to announce to the public, I that having procured the services of a competent Assistant to take charge of the Mechanical branch of Dentistry, he is now prepared t have Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set Frices reasonable, and every operation guarranteed

Dr. A. will continue as heretofore, to confine his professienal services exclusively to the preservation of the natural teeth, and treatment of diseases pertaining to the den- A British Frigate Prevents the Tuscarora from Attack-Physicians of Wilmington, and patrons generally, given

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. qualified as Executor to the last will and testa-

ment of Thomas Hill, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment. Also for creditors to present their prevent her departure for twenty-four hours. claims, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. SPEIGHT HILL, Executor.

For Sale and to Let.

THE HOTEL IN KENANSVILLE, UPLIN COUNTY, formerly known as " The Union, more recently as " Parker's," together with the Fur-

in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small has also the right to exclude them altegether, anless tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main where such exclusion would be contrary to the general you, whatever may threaten or imperil the fair fame of road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally dictates of humanity. Our government has made its either. In view of the exposed condition of your capital policy are doing little clse than asseverating that they on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters-or for making Salt-and are believed to be as desirably located as any of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of equal measures to ships of war and privateers. He exquantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling poses If they come into our waters except in distress, Salt-and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine they are to be warned away, and to depart in twenty-four the premises. Terms made easy.

TIME SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of

being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse-

only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, once in three months. being all that it requires for the performance of any amount

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful would appear that war steamers which must leave our approached towards the spring, and when halted, stopped and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright ports in twenty-four hours, and can only come and coal a few seconds and raised its head, and stared in the or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other once in three months, cannot be so troublesome. The direction of the voice, and then on towards the spring. kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used. furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running or- and sublime. It may be the real battle of Armageddon | the bell. On this account the sentinel felt himself der a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will for aught we know. It may be like the shock of hostile justifiable in compelling anything, even a cow, to balt

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive army is ready. We are content to believe or disbelieve cow, like Balaam's ass, spake,"Am I not your prisoner? instruction by applying to or addressing James and that already the treation of a person in "sheep's clothering, John O. Armstrong, John O. Armstr Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Palentee.

es of water, and saves half the water with comparison of

HARDY HERRING. JOHN BARDEN. JAH. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM.

31-1y

G. W. SMITH. March 28th, 1861.

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1862. 3 NO. 28.

Wanted.

YOUNG NEGROES WANTED. THE subscriber desires to YOUNG NEGROES, boys a give the full market rates. THE subscriber desires to purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, for which he will Persons having such property to dispose of had better H. H. REGISTER. Clinton. Sampson county, N. C., Feb. 6th, 1862. 24-3m*

ATTENTION RECRUITS: HAVING been detailed by order of General J. G. Walker; as Recruiting Officer for Company B, 3d Infant- and adds, by its enlivening strains much to the interest of ry N. C. S. T., I will attend the following places for that the listeners.

purpose, viz : CLINTON, SAMPSON C. H .- February 17, 18, 19. WILMINGTON-February 26, 27, 28, and March 5, 6, 7. ONSLOW C. H .- March 2, 3, 4. DUPLIN COUNTY-February 10th to March 10th, inclusive,

and in my absence, I. B. Kelly, Esq., will attend to any who may wish to enlist. A bounty of \$50 will be paid each recruit by the Confederate States, and \$15 by the State of North Carolina upon the first muster after enlisting. Fach recruit is also entitled to commutation for rations until supplied by the gov-

Transportation furnished each Recruit from home to camp. The company is stationed on the Potomac River, thing is certain, very certain-this goes to show that benear Acquia t reek, Va., in comfortable Winter quarters. Any information will be given on inquiry.

J. B. BROWN, Lieut.,

Co. "B," 3d Reg't N. C. S. T., Recruiting Officer. 24-18M129-3t.

Feb. 6th, 1862.

CHENTLEMEN, I am happy to say that I am once more vantage to address me at Clinton, N. C. JOHN BARDEN. Jan. 30th, 1862.

From the London Economist, Feb. 3. The American War Crisis...The People Procl-im Against Intervention,

We are not only disappointed, but are even disposed | induced to transcribe it for publication in the Journal. to rejoice, at the rumor that it is not the intention of Ministers either to recommend any "comprehensive twelve freeholders. Propose to the Assembly such laws as WILMINGTON, N. C. measures" in the Queen's speech, or to introduce very may rest secure the ancient rights of Englishmen. You numerous or very important bills themselves. There is are to do all that in you lies to divert the trade of the prono reason to apprehend that Mr. Gladstone's budget ple under you from those of New England, and to bring will be an "ambitious" one. There is no reason to dread that any organic reforms will be either proposed | how goods at second hand, and far much deaver than they or listened to. There is no expectation that ministers | may be supplied from England; and withal, sell their tobac-WHEREAS, intelligence under cath of G. W. Astrony, hath this day reached the undersigned that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Lind the long and fierce. The one subject on which ject will be long and fierce. The one subject on which swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing de- the country is anxious to hear the statement of the Cab- Encourage a trade with England and other parts send the valor, or more handly contested than to to! Fort Don- sel to depart, and shall require her to put to sea, within generally believed, might be injurious in its effects, should predations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These | inet - the only matter, indeed, which makes us feel any | exact depth of water of the several inlets where a shap may are in the name of the State of North Carolina to require especial interest in the meeting of Parliament at all— ride best to unlade; for this has been so concealed and unterm, the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to is the American many was a ride best to unlade; for this has been so concealed and unterm, the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to is the American many was a ride best to unlade; for this has been so concealed and unterm, the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to is the American many was a ride best to unlade; for this has been so concealed and unterm, the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to is the American many was a ride best to unlade; for this has been so concealed and unterms the said slaves. them, the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master, or the lawful authority, and we do hereby or is the American war. We are anxious to hear them ed with some of New England to engr sa that noor trade dished at the Court House declare that neither they, nor, they hope, their imperial you have and keep you still under the hatches loor, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said ally, have any intention of breaking the blockade; that, laves that if they do not immediately return to their mas- however, they will watch sedulously over British rights, ter, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any and will tolerate no infringement of them; that they see reason to hope for an early termination of the dia-Given under our hands and seals, this the 224 day of astrous conflict; and that they will do all that can be done by neutrals to bring it to a close. If they will speak satisfactorily on these points, and we have no bers, opened the approaches to your State, which is now doubt that they can-we shall gladly exonerate them | to become the grand theater, wherein a brave people will from any great amount of legislation, properly so called.

score of their policy towards America, so just and im- guard have fallen-nobly fielding life in the endeavor to seold, weighs about 210 lb., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick partial, so theroughly pervaded by a sease of what is spoken, smooth black skin, and a little grey. Ned is about due to the dignity and reputation of England, save the upon your homes. They come flushed with temporary suc-27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 100 lbs., quick speken, black skin, and is a carpenter ade "from a gentleman distinguished for his Parliamentor of the providence of God, as will test our mantary failures. Public opinion has expressed itself so it is such, in the providence of God, as will test our manclearly and unanimously against any intervention, such responsibilities thus cast upon us to repel the invader and this comparison stands: Van Dorn commerced his camas a forcible breach of the blockade would be, and that | maintain the assertion of our independence. even in quarters where it had been expected the most | As Governor of your State, and commander-in-chief of that the government runs no risk of being coereed into him who can obtain a weapon to march with our armies. tion of the world. Moreover, the intentions of the at once for the solder. I collupon every citizen to open should have captured largely more than enough to have ex- stead, or waters, subject to British jurisdiction, from American government, to which we referred in general terms last Thursday, deprive Mr. Lindsay's motion of its political interests; while as to commercial interests, it is well understood by those most engaged in them that it is not the raising of the blockade but the termination of the war which would relieve the distress pre-

[From the London News, Feb. 3.]

privateer Sumter still continued at Gibraltar. THE NASHVILLE LEAVES SOUTHAMPTON.

The rebel steamer Nashville left Southampton on the She passed the Union gunboat Tuscarora off Cowes,

where the latter was anchored. Nashville; but the frigate Shannon was alongside to The last seen of the Nashville was that she was

steaming down the channel with all speed. [From the London Times, Feb. 3d.]

ENGLAND'S APPLICATION OF HER NEUTRAL RIGHTS. We do not allow our own little boys to disturb the thoroughfares with squibs and crackers on the Fifth of November, and why should we submit to be annoyed with the two guns of the Nashville or the "columbiads" KITURE belonging thereto, will be offered for sale, at public | of the Tuscarora, eager us these mighty men-of-war may auction, on Monday, the 24th of March next. The terms be to make themselves noisy and disagreeable in the Shall there breathe between you and your God an eartisty she likes, of giving hospitality to the ship of war of dren-by our own faith and our own manhood-no! For-THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase either or both the belligerent Powers, and she may suf- bid it, sons of Tennessee; forbid it nen of the plains and of ands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres parties. Earl Russel in this State paper measures out they have obtained the repairs and supplies necessary the officers of State will be located in Memphis. or merchantmen that might be made their prey, are in the same harbor, they cannot follow them out until claration such as this now made by our Foreign Office. order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to The comparatively recent appliants of steam to war ships has made the question of coal a novelty in our This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It International Law of Neutrals. The obvious idea of supplying a ship-of-war with only coals sufficient water, grind from 12 to 40 bashels of Corn per hour, and is ship-of-war or a privateer shall not obtain coal, within interesting, even at this late day : suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has the British dominion, even to take her home, more than

occur in Europe from these transatlantic quarrels. It It seemed to ring faster than it should, and its wearer fight in the New World may be mighty, and terrific, All seemed natural, excepting the too fast ringing of sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and earthquakes. We are constantly being told how terriand walking up, he thrust his bayonet under her belly. ble it is to be when General McClellan gets well and his This was enough, and to the surprise of the sentinel, the binsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents. Nessrs. Our friends over the water ought to remember that we clothing being sent out as a spy. have not the same reasons which they have for enduring such disturbances. The revelations made by Mr. | the intention of poisoning our soldiers, for a considera-The patentee refers to the following Certificate from Dawes in Congress apply to America, and not England. ble amount of arsenic was found upon his person. Can competent persons who have seen the operation of his It is pretty clear now that the war of the federal States any one doubt what should have been done with such This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the is kept up by a fictitious public enthusiasm, founded a person? I do not know what has been done with performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George upon the squandering among small class political con- him, but no doubt he has or will meet his deserts. 'Many W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel tractors and agitators of two millions of dollars a day acts, however, of the most atrocious kind, have been perof good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inchWe have great faith in the purity and disinterestedness petrated upon unoffending citizens, even to burning and we are quite sure that they will urge the govern- Republican. ment to execute the regulations they have put forth .-We hope, therefore, that, after this notification, we may see no more of these ferocious penny steamers in our Bragg is to take command of the Southern troops in sustained by any one regiment during the war. tranquil waters.

Messis. Editors :- The above is the name given to a company of young men, members of the Cape Fear Light Artillery, who sometime ago formed themselves into a troupe as relineators of negro character, for their own pastime and amusement. For some nights past they have been performing in a building near our quarters, and have on ped stragglers, surrendered with Gen. Buckner on the ever occasion equally pleased and astonished the audience | day following. by the happy manner, in which they have acted all the parts connected with their exhibitions A full band of music, played by themselves, accompanies the performance

For the Journal.

Through the courtesy of the managers, your correspondent was invited to a seat in the room on last night. After hearing the warl ke strains of "Dixie" and other favorites we were treated to some performances, in which the "nigger" was fully and fainly represented, and which filled the house with uprorious laughter. I will not here pretend to say which of the young men acted his part best, but I will venture to assert, without fear of criticism, that all did well. and indeed very well.

"Cape Fear Minstrels,"

This Society is set in its infancy-should its members centimue their aff ris at perfection a while longer, (and doubtless they will.) I see no reason why they will not some day occupy a preminent position in things of this sort. One cause a man is a soldier, it is no reason why he should not or cannot improve himself and amuse both imself and his brother soldier. It is, I believe, the intention of the Minstrels at some fu ture day to exhibit ... Wilmington, when and where you

will have a better opportunity of appreciating their merits In the interim I may occasionally say a few words concerning them in your paper. You s. dc.

> For the Journal. The Vankers of 1676.

MESSES, FRITCHS :- In looking over the History of North Carolina, by Dr. Hawks, my eve rested on the "Instruc ion of the Lord Proprietors to Thos Eastehurch, appointa Governor of Albemarle, in November, 1675' Hawks' History, vol. 2. p. 373) which gives so true a his-"Cultivate friendship with the Indians. Fee that justice be daly administered. None to be tried but by a Jury of them to a more immediate trade with angland; it being a certain beggary to four people of Albertaile, if they shall do in England. Beside, the people of New England cannot

> oclamation. . FXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

show to the world, by their hereism and suffering, that they | The South has won a series of n ble triumphs in face of adjacent thereto, shall have passed beyond the territorial are worthy to be, what they have solemely declared them

Tennesseeans, the soil of your State is polluted with the hood and our spait. Let us as one man rally to meet the

eager desire for such a measure would have prevailed, its army, I call upon every able bedied man of the brate, Leesburg too; and various fights some 500-in all, at least obtaining any faculties of warlike equipment; and no without regard to age, to enlist in its service. I command an act which would lower the country in the considera- ask him who can repair or forge an arm, to make it ready his purse and his storehouses of provisions to the brave de- | cceded this amount. tenders of our soil I bid the o'd and the young, wherever they may be, to stand as pickets to our struggling armies. To our soldiers -the gallant volunte is who are already entis'en in the defense of our cause-1 appeal. Your discipline, your skill, and your coorage constitute the hope, vailing in our manufacturing districts. The ministers | ed. re-volunteer, and from the ashes of our reverses the fire who brought the Trent affair to an early and successful of faith in the liberty for which we strive will be re-kind ed. that our trave patriot soldiers, led by their able Generals, conclusion may be trusted to watch over British rights | Y au have done well and nobly, but the work is not yet accomplished. The enemy still flaunts his banner in your A Madrid despatch of the 2nd inst., says that the | will soon mark his telon track, unless he is repelled. To | past for a re-union. It is impossible. The South conquerto uphold her s andard. Incircle that standard with your gation! The South more than this must lose all that itself

To those who have not enlisted for the war, I appeal .-Go, cheer your brethren already there. Your native land The Tuscarora steamed up to start in the chase of the | now calls upon you, you have only waited until you were needed. The Confederate government calls upon me to raise thirty two regiments. You will be armed. Come then, it is for your independence, your homes, your wives, for the South, or every house shall be untenanted, every your children, and Tennessee you are to fight. Who will, who can remain id y at home? Will you stand still and let others peur out their blood for your safety? Patriotism and manhood would alike cry out against you

Let not a day pass until you are enrolled. Let the volun-teer in the field re-enlist. Let him who can, volunteer for the war. 1 et those of whom imperative obligations demard a shorter term of service muster as a militia man. traditional renown: shall these be forfeited in the day of | change was expected, and adds : your country's trial? Shall the black barner of subjugation wave in triumph over your a tars and your homes? henor and the name of that army of which you have madme commander-in-chief. It is there that I will meet with gether at this city. It was a duty I conceived I owed you to remove, whilet

This is not a fit occasion to inquire how your capital be- encamped, while the general operations of the war will came so exposed. A series of reverses, not looked for, be conducted by his superiors, who have, up to this made the way to Nashville comparatively easy to the enehours If they are in distress they are to go as soon as my. Temporarily, and until our armies have made a stand, to enable them to sail homeward. If any hostile ships | Leaving the officers of State to the immediate discharge | there will be general rejoicing in the country, because of their duties, I repair to the field, and again invoke you it is certain that these masses of the intelligent people to follow me to the battle wherein the fortunes of all are to of the North, weary of waiting and hoping-bored with be lost or won. Orders to the militia will be issued with public, that, after many years of experience, he has twenty-four hours' "law" has been allowed to the fugisucceeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can tives. All this is old law, which has been already en- such other directions as may re necessary and proper. I change which promises to impose greater activity into confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, torced within the French ports without any public de- am pleased to accompany this proclamation with the assur- our arms. We do not know that confidence in Gen.

by the Confederate government.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE IN COW'S CLOTHING. - Diabol-"ical Intent.-We received yesterday a letter from our quantly all loss of power from such escape of water is to take her to the nearest home port would not meet | regular correspondent in the Army of the Valley, dated the present case, for she would spend these coals in a Romney, January 30, but it has lost so much of its in-This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is cruise and come back for more, being again in distress. | terest by delay, that we deem it useless to publish it so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 71 feet of

The first night after Gen. Jackson's command reach-We hope this will put an end to the annoyances that | water, was a tracted by a peculiar sound of a cow bell.

Lie was in king his way to the spring evidently with

T e Battle of Fo t Donelson_Fos es Engaged and

We have managed to obtain an authentic list of the troops engaged in the battle of Fort Donelson on the 15th instant, all of whom, with the exception of esca-

Gen. Pillow's division included Gen. Floyd's brigade, and was composed as follows, (we give them as they were located in the entrenchments from left to right :)

COLONEL BALDWIN COMMANDING. 20th Mississispi regiment, Majer Brewn. 26th Mississippi regiment, Colonel Reynolds. 26th Tennassee regiment, Colonel Lillard. COLONEL MASSIE COMMANDING. 26th Virginia regiment, Captain Davis.

50th Virginia regiment, Colonel Wharton. 51st Virginia regiment, Colonel Massie. COLONEL SIMONTON COMMANDING. 1st Mississippi regiment, Colonel Simonton. 8 h Kentucky regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon. 7th Texas regiment, Colonel Gregg. 3d Mississippi regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells.

Green's Artillery. COLONEL DRAKE COMMANDING. 3d Alabama regiment, Major Garvin. 15th Arkaness regiment, Colonel Gee. 4th Mississippi regiment, Colonel Drake. COLONEL HEIMAN COMMANDING.

30th Tennessee regiment, Colonel head.

4 th Tennessee regiment, Colonel Voorhies. 334 Tennessee regiment, Colonel Winston. 47d Tennessee regiment, Colonel Quarles. outh Tennessee regiment, Colonel Heiman. Gen. Buckner's command constituted our right wing

and was composed of the following regiments: econd Tennessee regiment. Fourteen Mississippi regiment. Third Tennessee regiment. ighteenth Tennesses regiment. Thirty-second Tennessee regiment.

tory of the Yankees in our day and time, that I have been engaged in ne fight, but we are not advised as to its roadstead, or waters of the Bahama Islands, except by long and careful training may make good soldiers out

Our total loss will thus be seen to be twenty-three

ssippi, three from Virginia, two from Kentucky, one from Texas, one from Alabama and one from Arkansas. All occounts concur in establishing the fact that no tattle that ever transpired on the American continent Ison, or Saturday the 15 h of February, 1862.

From the Michmond Dispatch.

youd all persaventure, be secured to our country by a union | s. l. shall depart. No such vessel of either belligerent The fell of Fort Denelson, so bravely and so gloriously such a time sink into the dust of despondency, and their lie proceeding vessel of the other belligerent (whether the defended, and accomplished only by vastly superior num- with no hope of resurrection, a enot men in spirit, and do not deserve to e j y the ble sing of freedom and indepen-

superior numbers and superior equipments. It has won the greater number of bettles that have been fought. If it has Ministers are having nothing to apprehend on the footstep of the invader. Your brothen of the advance owing to the peculi-raty of their struction. In no tess than between the Government of the United States of North three cases our men were cooped up in positions from which | Am rica, and the States calling themselves "the Concure for you and your children the priceless inheritance of the enemy brought its powerful water batteries to bear upon them. It was the captures effected in these positions vateers of either beligerent are prohibited from making and though they told with powerful effect epon our invaders. of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, they could not be tellowed up by pu suit and capture of or in any of her Majesty's colonies or toreign possessions 11,000. The enemy's list cannot exceed 16,000. Had a ships of war or privateer of either beligerent shall herecomple of regiments at Manass is swept round towards Centhevide after the stampede of the Yankees commenced, we

(e), where his gun-hoals and heavy naval expeditions of colation of knowing that those superior agencies cannot of her Majesty. bear upon points which the enemy must come to subjugate will maintain the glorious name they have won on so many fields, and yet drive the invader from our beloved South! face; his foot is upon your native soil; the echo of his drom | Subjugation! Perish the thought! Let it not be dreamt is heard in your mountains and valleys; hideous desolution of for a day, an hour, may not a single minute! The time is you who are armed, and have looked death in the face, who | ed. must be a PROVINCE! The South must, in that event, valor and your heroism, and abide the fortunes of war so has expended in defence! The whole sum will perish in the long as an enemy of your State shall dare confront you - hands of the people; and a rained community will be ground to depart and to put to sea withten the enemy relies upon your failure to re-enlist, and makes to death to pay a debt their task masters will have incurred in 24 hours after her entrance to such port, roadstead, sure of easy victory in your want of endurance. Disap- to conquer them, and will have lavishly expended in cor- or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her rupt contracts with swindling and robbing contractors. receiving provisions or things necessary for the subsist-What a burben for a ruined people-a people without consolation, fallen and down trodden in the very dust. Oh, men of the South, shut out the picture and swear on the altar of your country it shall never be, and that dearest and proudest boon of nations-INDEPENDENCE-shall be achieved

> field desolated, and every rood of ground a grave! A New Arrangement.

The Chicago Tribune asserts with the utmost confidence that the Federal authorities have taken the conduct of the war into their own hands so far as to make Tennesseeans! you have a name in history; you have a McClellan a subordinate entirely. That paper says the

We have no doubt of the correctness of our Washington correspondent when he telegraphed us on Sun-J. N. STALLINGS, Proprietor.

The rale of international master before whom your proud sprits shall quail, and law, that the late movements in Kentucky were ordered your knees so made to tremble? By the memory of our your knees so made to tremble? By the President and Secretary of War, without the concurrence of Gen. McClellan; nor have we any doubts that the reports which say that Mr. Staunton, with the fer them, or either of them, to bring in their prizes and | the mountains. I invoke you now to follow me; I am of the | aid and co-operation of Mr. Lincoln, has taken the reins dred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half submit them to her admiralty courts. But every nation have and the name of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half haps and entitled to the credit of the ensuing campaign, are also true, though the partisans of the do-nothing choice, as we think, very wisely, and has excluded both | and, by authority of a resolution adopted by the General | are false. We assume from what we know of the ar-Assembly, I have called the members of the Legislature to | rangements at Washington, present and prospective, that Gen. McClellan will cross the Potomac with his which has already been deaded, and contains a large cludes both from all British ports for all warlike pur- it could be done in perfect safety, the archives of the State. staff, and take the immediate command of the army there

time, delegated their power to him. We are sure that, if our predictions are verified, nearly nine months' preparation-will welcome any ance that active aid and heavy support will be given you McClellan is destroyed. He is brave, skillful in the disposition of a small force, in the theory of his art, and undoubtedly sincere in his wishes to put the rebellion down by his method. But men ask themselves if they have not expected too much-if their hopes were not unduly excited when he took command-if there is any one man in the army who can wield the six hundred thousand troops with whom he Las been entrusted-if without censuring him for faults of omission, it would not be wise to relieve him of a share of the load that he has carried, and by entrusting to Mr. Staunton, as the ed this place, one of the guards placed near a spring of representative of the President, the supreme command, divide the labor and the honors of the ensuing campaign?

Of course all who dare express thoughts like these will be met by the ready reproach, "Ob, you know nothing of military affairs-you are a civilian!" But we take it that people will not willingly wait through another period of seven months' inaction, before making their conviction that there has been a failure somewhere, understood. They may not be learned in military theories; but it requires no theoretical skill to know hat the inaction of our army is an anomaly in military history; that its maintenance costs two millions a day; with helf of Europe, is bankrupt. In all these things, the people, though not graduates of West Point, are then the tax shall be paid by the purchaser. able to see their way clear. Is it strange, then, that | 4. Be it further ordained, That each and every person the maction, or that they rejoice over the prespective change of which our advices from Washington tell us?

One of the Federal prisoners, a member of an Illinois such cases. of the inhabitants of Southampton and Portsmouth, their houses and shooting them down. [Lynchburg regiment, who was captured at Fert Donelson and arof his regiment escaped uninjured in the fight, all the rest GEN. BRAGG .- The Knoxville Fegister says General being killed or wounded. This is the most fearful loss Memphis (Tenn.) Apyeal.

From the Memphis Appeal, 21st inst. Neutrality of the European Powers on the American . War. IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION FROM THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE-ARMED VESSELS OF BELLIGERENTS NOT TO ability of the South to attain success in the present con-

STAY IN BRITISH PORTS.

Foreign Office, January 31, 1862.

those rules shall be put in force in the United King- | desperate, and all further efforts in its behalf, may be dom and in the Channel Islands on and after Thursday, Herculean exhibitions of valor and determination, but the 6th day of February next, and in her Majesty's must prove unavailing as regards the establishment of territories and possessions beyond the seas six days after our independence. To some, such a view of affairs the day when the Governor or other chief authority of may seem deserving of encouragement as productive of each of such territories or possessions respectively, shall | confidence in our cause, and as an incentive to our soldiers have notified and published the same, stating in such | to defend to the last, places of such importance; but it notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all is not the true view; and hence the old precept not to persons within the same territories and possessions.

between the Government of the United States of North | prime authority here. In the first place, it is not America and the States calling themselves "the Con- true that our former experience in this war will justify federate States of America," or until her Mejesty shall the supposition that, in all future battles we can safely otherwise order, no ship of war or privateer belonging allow the enemy to outnumber us by three to one. to either of the belligerents shall be permitted to enter | This assertion does no injustice to our soldiers nor is Cart. Fr Manney's Tennessee battery was also or remain in the port of Nassau, or in any other port, it implicit to make it. The history of war proves that Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson, of Kentucky, assisted Islands, or in any case of stress of weather. If any dividual cowardice may be obviated when men act in Gen. Pillow in the command of his division on the day such vessel should enter any such port, roadstead, or large masses. Therefore, the valor, zeal and determinaregiments of infantry and two batteries of light artil- as soon possible, without permitting her to take in any ly increased by the careful instruction which their effilery, of which were nine from Tennessee, six from Miss. supplies, beyond what may be necessary for her im- cers have been bestowing upon them; and a future Ma-

mediate use. was more terrific, more femilial of deeds of daring and the Lou e ant-Governor shall give notice to such ves- mond. Columbus or Knoxville, is erroneous, and were it such time as he shall, under the circumstances, consider proper and reasonable. If there shall then be ships of war or privateers belonging to both the said beligerents within the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty in or would deprive us of the power of resis ance. Were the The search to the schaftly men's souls. The men that | near the same port, readstead or waters, the Lieutenantcon e eva a demockes above the reverses of a day and look | Governor shall fix the order of time in which such ves- | Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah; should be sucof true hearts and strong arms are patriot, and endowed with shall be permitted to put to sea until after the expira- if he were able to execute his plan of effecting a junction the qualities o true manhood. But those whose souls at | tion of at least 24 hours from the time when the last ship) which have left the some port, roadstead of waters artillery, still our success would be certain.

jurisdiction of her Majesty. II. During the continuance of the part of hostilities use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom as comparison stands: vas 1997a commerced his camb angfield some 5,000; at wanassas we captured 1 500; at of resort for any warlike purposes, or for the purpose of which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the When we look at the field we find that the enemy has same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the exun e cannot be cherked by our l'mited means. We have piration of at least 24 hours from the departure of such Important positions in this way; but we have the con- last mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction

> III. If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time when this order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands, and in the several colonies and foreign possessions and dependencies of her Majesty respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or waters belonging to her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom, colonies or foreign possessions, or dependencies, such ence of her crew, or repairs, in either of which case, the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be,) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of 24 hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate tuse; and no such vessel, which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair, shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters, for a longer period than 24 hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed; provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war, privateers or merchant ships.) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadsteads or wathere shall be an interval of not less than 24 hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war, a privateer or a merchant ship) of the ene belligerent, and subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war or privateer of the other belligerent, and the times hereby limited to the departure of such ships of war and privateers respectively shall always in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be required for giving effect to the proviso, but not further or other-

 No ship-of-war r privateer of either belligerent shall be eafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew; and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessels to the nearest and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship-of war or privateer in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British wa-

ters as aforesaid. I have, &c, (Signed) Note - A similar letter has been addressed to the Secretaries of the State for the Home, Colonial, War, and India Departments, and to the Lord Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

Distillation Ordinance. AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT FOR A LIMITED TIME THE MANU-

FACTURE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

 Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That there shall be a tax of thirty cents levied on each gallon of spirituous liquors manu'actured in this State out of any corn, wheat, ye or oats, or any or either of them, from the ratification f this ordinance up to the fifteenth day of April next. 2. Be it furt er ordained, That from and after the 15th day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any person in this State to distil any such spirituous liquors, and all persons guilty of violating this section of this ordinance shall for each and every act of distillation, be guilty of a misde-

sury, though we stand in imminent danger of a war one dollar on every gallon of spirituous liquors in this State not of the manufacture of this State; and said tax shall be paid by the seller, and should the seller be a non-resident,

meanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or impris-

oned at the discretion of the Court, the fine not to be less

than one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment not less than

they should be impatient of the longer continuance of when he gives in his list of taxable property, shall also give in on oath to the magistrate taking said list, the number of gallons of spirituous liquors on which he is liable to pay taxes under the provisions of this ordinance, under the peualties, liabilities and forfeitures already provided by law in

5. Be it further ordained, That the tax of one dollar mentioned in section third of this ordinance shall not apply rived in this city yesterday, asserts that but forty eight to liquors brought into this State before the first day of March next. 6. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification, and continue in force until the first day of January, 1863, and no longer, unless fourtere-enacted, modified or amended by the General Assembly. tion.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Per Square of 10 lines or less-cash in advance. One square, 1 insertion, 1 00 do 1 25 do...... 1 50 do. 3 months withoutchange,..... 4 00 Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37 cents per square for each insertion after the first. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

An erroneous opinion, respecting the resources and

From the Richmond Dispatch. Success Certain.

test, is prevalous among many people. Such persons, The following letter from Earl Russell to the Lords in opening a discussion of this subject, usually scoff Commissioners of the Admiralty is published in the Lon- with vehemence at the possibility of the enemy's ever possessing Richmond, Columbus, the Mississippi valley. Charleston, Savannah, and other threatened points .-My Lords - Her Majesty being fully determined to For them the invading army's great superiority in observe the duties of neutrality during the existing numerical strength has no terrors. They are all cowhostilities between the United States and the States ards, as evidenced by the battles of Bethel, Manassas, calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," Leesburg, and other places where victory has perched and being, morever, resolved to prevent, as far as possi- on the Southern standard. The valor of one Confederate ble, the use of her Majesty's harbors, ports and coasts, soldier renders him equal to three or four of his enemies, and the waters within her Majesty's territorial jurisdic- as proved by the many contests in which an immense tion, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, disparity of numbers in lavor of the invader was no has commanded me to communicate to your lordships, obstacle to our success. But this course of remark for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be usually reaches an antithesis. If these assertions should treated and enforced as her Majesty's orders and directorone erroneous; if Richmond, and other important Her Majesty is pleased to further command that places, should unharpily fall into the power of the Northern army, then all is lost, or nearly so, the cause is seek a good end by improper means, the wisdom of I. During the continuance of the present hostilities which the experience of mankind has proved, must be of

special leave of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahama of very indifferent material, and that the effects of inwaters, by special leave, or under stress of weather, the | tion of our men will undergo no diminution, the ability authorities of the place shall require her to put to sea of the Northern armies to cope with them may be greatnassas may cost us more trouble and be a bloodier battle It at the time when this order is first notified in the than the first. And in the second place, the supposition But ama Islands there shall be any such vessel already entertained by the class to which we have alluded, that wi hin any jort, roads ead, or waters of those islands, the fortunes of the Confederacy are staked upon Richenemy to advance to Richmond; were he to capture ceed in driving us out of Kentucky and Tennessee; and of his armies from the West and the seaboard; still we would be unconquered. Even if the enemy were to capture thousands of our men and arms, and almost all our

Our policy would be to keep our armies in large masses, concentrated, and our, militia organized everywhere in guerrilla bands, would play havec in the ranks of the ice. The terrible effectiveness of this latter weapon can be well appreciated when we reflect upon the injury it has inflicted upon the enemy in Northern Missouri, a small territory isolated and separated from the rist of the Confederacy. And yet, with troops in every county, martial law everywhere, and by the exercise of every cruelty and outrage, the enemy has not subdued determined citizens than against Indians or Aratis .--Thus the power and authority of the Federalises could only textend over the territory comprised within the circuit of a few miles immediately surrounding their various bodies of troops. Should they attempt to spread over and secure the country, they would fall victims in detail to our large, concentrated armies. Such being the situation of affairs, finally our success would be effected by two causes; the great extent of our territory, rendering it impossible for the enemy to overrun all of it; and the immense expenses which this made of warfare would entail upon the North.

That the great extent of our territory is the primary and true basis for a belief in our invincibility, a cursory examination of the records of history will easily prove. No country in ancient or modern times comprising an area of even balf the extent of our own, and inhabited by a brave, united and determined people, has or in the Channel Islands, or in any of her Majesty's ever succumbed to an invader not its superior in the scale of civilization or warlike spirit. Alexander's conquests extended over all the then known world, but the Macedonian warred on sovereigns, not on people, and the latter received without repugnance the change of

No nation ever withstood the arms of Casar, but the Romans were far superior to all their antagonists in warlike spirit and in civilization. In modern times almost every nation of Europe fell under the dominion of Napoleon ; but several causes, which cannot exist in our Confederacy, contributed to this result. These were the French revolutionary spirit, almost as powerful a weapon in the hands of Napoleon as his armies; and the division of Europe into many independent States of which fact Napoleon so skillfully availed himself as to cause it to produce its legitimate fruit, the destruction of all unity or concert of action for the common delence. His plan was to conquer the nations in detail. When he had selected his victim, he ters within the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, would ally as many powers against it as possible by means of seductive promises, and by the adroit stirring up of old feuds and jealousies; others he would awe into neutrality. Thus, by an able presecution of this plan, nearly all the various countries of Europe were, successively, subjected to his sceptre.

But such a plan could not operate among us. Unity of sentiment, of institutions, and of interests, are our chief characteristics. But even the great Corsican found the end of his tether in the vast domains of Russia, where he fought against a united and determined people. History is fall of instances where attempts at conquest have failed solely on account of the vast territory to be subjugated. Elward, the Black Prince, and Henry the Fifth, overran France, but never subdued it on account of its great extent of territory. And yet it is only one-fourth the size of our Confederacy. Our success in the establishment of our independence of Engport of her own country, or to some nearer destination; land, is mainly attributed to the hamber of square miles which we inhabited. And the same cause deprived Spain of Mexico, and her colonies in South America. The arms of nations, as of individuals, only extend to a pertain scope. Even in exceedingly small and feeble countries, the mode of warfare which we have been considering has been formidable to the most powerful nations. The fact is incontrovertible that La Venice was subjugated solely because its limited extent of territory enabled the French General to establish a strong military cordon its entire length, which, gradually advancing finally crushed out all its enemies. And this mode of wariare rescued even the negroes of Hayti from the dominion of France. With such instances of the valor and determination of other races before their eyes, were our people to yield to any disaster which it is in the power of its foe to inflict, it would be a sad proof of a degeneracy of spirit which would unfit its possessors for favorable comparison, in the view of mankind, even with the hybrid inhabitants of Mexico or the brutal Haytian

Another Federal Battery .- An attempt of the steamer St. Johns to pass down Augustine Creek, yesterday, developed a new Federal battery. It is situated on Long Island, and consists of guns of very long range, as some of the shot fired at the St. Johns attained a distance of three miles. Eleven shots were fired in all, but without danger to the steamer.

Accounts from Skidaway correct the report, referred to in our last, of the departure of the fleet from Warsaw. They have men and horses aboard, and are ready for mischief, but still maintain their position in the Sound .- Savannah Kepublican, 24th inst.

ARRESTED .- Two men were brought as prisoners to this city on Monday on a charge of having piloted the Yankees to Roanoake Island. They were arrested on board of a schooner a short distance from Plymouth,-They were committed to jail.-Ral. Register, 26th inst.

Prisoners of War .- Three hundred and fifty prisoners of war, taken at Fort Donelson, were expected to arriveat Memphis on the 20th. A house near the river, with fourteen rooms, had been rented for their accommoda-